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I am therefore inclined to regard Mr. Stefánsson's specimen as a very exceptional form due simply to the temporary lack of an antler; but I should be very glad to learn from Mr. Cadzow whether he knows of any other genuinely old specimen with a copper fore-shaft, or of any reference to such in the literature.

In conclusion I may take this opportunity to correct two small errors in the titles of illustrations to "The Stefánsson-Anderson Arctic Expedition."¹ Fig. 5 on p. 50 is described as a "Pull for Cord used in hauling Seals." Its shape and manner of ornamentation prove it to be the handle of a bow-case. Toggles used for hauling seals are illustrated in fig. 65 of the same volume. Again fig. 64b is described as a "Knot-opener." It may possibly be used for that purpose in an emergency, although the Eskimos generally use their teeth or one of the bone implements from the tool-bag such as are shown in fig. 39 a. In reality it is an implement that was fastened to the bow-case and used for pinning through the wings of ptarmigan and other birds; hence its name, *aqargiqsiun*, i. e., "ptarmigan tool."

DIAMOND JENNESS

THE CENTRAL ARAWAKS: DR. ROTH'S REJOINDER

THE remarkable language employed by Professor Farabee and his friend (*American Anthropologist*, vol. 23, no. 2, pp. 230-233) in connection with my review of the former's "Central Arawaks," deserves only brief consideration.

It is quite true that Professor Farabee wrote me for a review, but in his letter he particularized the English scientific press, and for reasons I did not care to detail but with which he must now be conversant, I made my excuses and tried to shelve the honor upon others. Had I not heard a discussion of the work in Georgetown or seen the review appearing in the *American Anthropologist* (vol. 21, pp. 196-198) I would not have written either a book review or a comment. I expressed my personal opinion only when I saw that the public and fellow scientific inquirers might be inclined to accept the book without question as an original and authoritative contribution to the subject.

I have no "unexplainable animus" against anyone, and my expression "backed by the lavish expenditure of money" was only to

¹ Mr. Stefánsson was absent in the Arctic when this book was published and was neither able to correct the MS. nor to select the illustrations. He cannot therefore be held responsible for these errors.

convey a gentle reminder that in scientific undertakings of this nature it is not the dollar but the brain that counts. I repudiate emphatically the charge that I have cast any reflection on the institution to which my gifted friend is attached.

I could have challenged more of the ethnological material in Professor Farabee's book, but limited myself to some of the passages confirmed and annotated by Mr. Melville, than whom in matters connected with the Wapisiana Indians there can be no higher authority. I devoted no small amount of time to a careful perusal of "The Central Arawaks," and am only too glad to admit that I have discovered at least three or four passages worthy of future reference and inquiry. Much of the ethnographical material supplied by the Professor is common to neighboring tribes or Arawaks elsewhere and is already recorded in the literature—of which the author would seem to have but a hazy glimmer in view of the bibliography supplied. The general absence of detailed information in the description of so specialized a group of Arawaks as the Wapisianas is not what scientific workers along the same lines of research have a right to expect. With regard to the linguistics, I compared Dr. Farabee's notes with my own and was dissatisfied; what then fairer than to take the highest authority I could and give expression to it? Only yesterday I was in conversation with Mr. Melville, when we again discussed the matter, and I find that he has no cause whatever to alter his original opinion. He tells me that he believes the Atorais at the present time do not comprise more than twelve souls; he is certain that the language they most frequently speak, except in the intimacy of family intercourse (which naturally must very rarely occur), is Wapisiana.

It is not to be denied that I have never visited the Wai-Wais—I broke down with fever in my attempt to reach them last year—but it does not follow that I should know nothing about them. They have been interviewed by friends of mine other than Messrs. Farabee and Ogilvie—I have someone collecting among them at the present time—and reliable records of them and some of their doings are not infrequent in the literature.

As to the interior forests of Guiana, which Professor Farabee says I have never visited, I have done so—as late even as the commencement of the present year.

WALTER E. ROTH

DEMERARA RIVER, BRITISH GUIANA
23^d Nov., 1921.